



AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

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Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

WORLD COURT TO DECIDE

The International Court of Justice (World Court) will decide an old boundary dispute that has long strained relations between Chile and Argentina. Not long ago, the 2 South American countries agreed to turn the controversy over to the World Court and abide by its decision. Argentina and Chile hope their move will encourage other neighboring lands plagued with unsettled disputes to put them in the hands of the global tribunal.

FOREIGN STUDENTS HERE

More overseas students come to America to study every year. The latest available figures show there were 47,245 foreigners in our schools and colleges in the past year. About a third of them came from Asian lands, and another fifth hailed from Latin America. Only 294 overseas students came here from communist lands.

RED PROGRESS A HOAX?

Red China's claims of "great leaps forward" in factory and farm production once aroused a great deal of interest in neighboring India. The latter country sent large numbers of experts there to see if India could profit from Red China's experience. Indians now report that they found "nothing new" in the communist country. They say that many of the Red Chinese claims regarding boosts in production were false or misleading.

BUSY TELEPHONES

There are more telephones in the United States than in the rest of the world combined. Our 66,645,000 phones (the tally was made at the start of 1959) account for more than 50% of the world's total of about 125,000,000 telephones. The average American uses his phone 472 times a year.

CEYLON'S NEW LEADER

Ceylon may cooperate a little more closely with the United States and other western nations under her new 48-year-old Prime Minister, Dudley Shelton Senanayake.

Mr. Senanayake, who was educated in Britain and has a degree in law and in natural sciences, has long advocated closer ties with America. He has devoted much of his life to politics, and served as Minister of Agriculture under his father, Prime Minister Don Stephen Senanayake, in 1947. The younger Senanayake also acted as Prime Minister for a time in 1952 and 1953. He now heads Ceylon's United National Party, which is staunchly anti-communist.



CEYLON EMBASSY
Senanayake



44-STORY BUILDING in Mexico City, an example of modern Latin America. A great deal of the region, of course, is still poor and underdeveloped.

EWING GALLOWAY

Countries to the South

Pan American Day—April 14—Focuses Attention on U. S. Relations with Latin American Lands

Less than 3 months ago, President Dwight Eisenhower visited 4 South American countries. The success of his good-will trip inspired hopes that a new era of friendship and cooperation was about to bloom between the Latin American lands and the United States.

With Pan American Day being observed this week—on April 14—it seems an appropriate time to review our nation's relations with its southern neighbors.

WHAT did your family have for breakfast this morning? Cereal topped with sliced bananas and sugar, perhaps? One or both of your parents probably drank coffee. You may have had hot chocolate.

All these items, except the cereal, are imported in great quantities from Latin America. This great, sprawling area—stretching from the Rio Grande River to Cape Horn—touches our lives in many ways.

Of what does the region consist?

It is made up of 3 parts: the southern portion of North America, the

Caribbean island republics, and South America.

At the lower end of our own continent are Mexico and the Central American lands: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama. The Caribbean countries are Cuba, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic. In South America are 10 nations: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

In area, this section of the world is more than twice as big as the United States. Its population is almost 190,000,000 (compared to our 180,000,000) and it is growing faster than ours.

Latin America is a great underdeveloped region where tremendous changes are taking place. Per capita income now averages less than \$250 a year, and illiteracy is widespread. But everywhere there is a demand for swift industrial development and higher standards of living.

Why is Latin America important to the United States?

• First, it is a vital trading partner. We buy the larger portion of

(Continued on page 6)

Citizenship Calls For Real Efforts

Active Interest in Government
Needed if Democracy Is
To Work Properly

It should be obvious to everyone that no country can operate a democratic government successfully unless large numbers of its people are well informed on public problems, and unless they take an active part in political life.

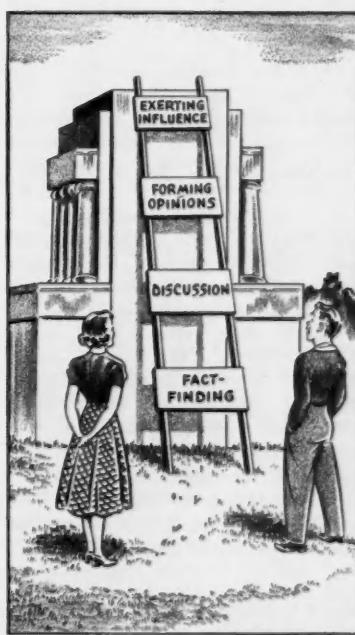
Poll-taker George Gallup once said: "Perhaps we should revise the old statement, 'What you don't know won't hurt you,' to read: 'What you don't know may destroy you!'"

Such warnings are timely as the national election race enters its early stages.

THE 1960 election will see youths under 21 years of age casting ballots in 4 states. Georgia and Kentucky permit voting at 18. Alaska has set a minimum of 19, and it is 20 in Hawaii. Elsewhere in the nation, voters must be at least 21.

Even where they don't vote, many youths of high school age are likely to play active roles during the election race. In previous contests, young people have helped to distribute campaign literature and to collect contributions for the parties of their choice. They have participated in get-out-the-vote drives, have worked as baby sitters on election day so that mothers could more easily go to the polls, and have taken part in a number of other activities.

(Concluded on page 2)



DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON
IMPORTANT steps on the road to good citizenship in a democracy

Citizen's Tasks

(Concluded from page 1)

Moreover, students can carefully examine the election issues, discuss them with adults, and express opinions in letters to newspapers. If they can show that their views are sound, they may exert real influence long before reaching the age necessary to cast ballots.

As to eligible voters: How many will go to the polls in the forthcoming

about 46% of our voting-age citizens cast ballots.

Yet everyone knows that an able Congress, as well as a good President, is essential if the country is to be well managed. Everyone also knows that governors, state legislators, and local officials make countless decisions which affect our everyday lives. Selection of these state and local leaders is therefore a job that demands careful attention.

• It is also true that our people often neglect the *primary* elections, where party candidates for various

more background material about public problems than do newspapers.

Meanwhile, the radio and TV networks provide news and discussion programs that are well worth anyone's time and attention.

Discussion and action. After studying any current problem for a while, talk it over with others. Try to avoid arguing just for the sake of argument, and—of course—to avoid anger when hearing statements that you strongly oppose. View any discussion as a give-and-take affair—a search for the truth. Each person should try to arrive at the wisest possible conclusion, and help others to do the same.

After reaching a decision—based on study, thought, and discussion—the active citizen goes to work in an effort to influence public opinion. He writes to newspapers which publish letters from readers. He corresponds with congressmen from his state from time to time, letting them know how he feels about important issues they are considering.

In addition, he takes part in local activities of his favorite political party. Most informed people realize that one of the best ways to work effectively in the political field is through a major party. They may cooperate with one of these organizations year after year; or they may switch from time to time, depending on which party's policies and leaders they favor at a particular period.

In any case, they volunteer to help one political organization or another. They know that when large numbers of people cooperate in party activities, it is harder for a few bosses or special interest groups to run the show. There is a great deal of work, as well as expense, connected with political campaigns and elections. The alert and conscientious American tries to carry his share of both.

Some people, as they get involved in party activities, show much more concern over national and world issues than about state and community problems. With others the reverse is true. But, as we have already noted, well-

entitled to the same protection, and he must carry out many of the same obligations—such as that of obedience to the law.

In many communities, high school students have found special ways of meeting their responsibilities as citizens. For example, some have made organized studies or surveys to answer such questions about their localities as these:

(1) How adequately are the people of our community housed?

(2) Are there suitable recreation facilities?

(3) Is the crime rate higher or lower in our city than in other localities of comparable size?

(4) How many school-age youths have quit school? Why? What, if anything, is being done to improve the situation?

These are only a few illustrations of the local topics that might be handled as classroom projects. Moreover, there are various types of public-affairs clubs that can be set up, sometimes in cooperation with groups of older citizens. If your school or class has been carrying out any interesting projects along such lines, write and tell us.

In conclusion: There is one job that every student can perform. He can make himself an expert on some important problem—local, national, or world. He can gather facts on this subject, and study all available expressions of opinion.

If he will do so, he will have something that few adults possess. He can come to be recognized as an authority in his particular field, and thus start to exert influence at an early age. Moreover, he is likely to be surprised at how much interest and enjoyment such an activity will provide. In all likelihood, it will make him want to become informed on other major topics.

The outcomes of certain issues now before the public can have tremendous effects—good or bad—on our country and all its citizens. What is the best way to deal with crime and delin-



FICKLEN IN DALLAS NEWS

elections, and how many will stay away? On the basis of past experience, it can be predicted that millions will ignore the priceless privilege of casting a free and secret ballot.

A record number of voters—more than 62,000,000—went to the polls in the 1956 Presidential election. Even so, this number made up only 60.5% of our citizens who were of voting age. In certain other democracies, considerably greater proportions of the eligible voters take part in national elections. Countries such as Canada, Britain, France, Belgium, and Sweden have been able to chalk up percentages ranging from 75% to 90%.

There are many reasons for the comparatively small turnouts in this country. One is the fact that Americans are often "on the move." Residence requirements prevent a person from voting unless he has lived in the same state for a certain length of time—varying from 6 months in some places to 2 years in others. (Wisconsin is an exception. It lets a newcomer vote for the Presidency and Vice Presidency if he was a qualified voter in some other part of the country before moving.)

The main problem, though, is lack of interest. Many people just don't take the trouble to vote, even though they may gripe and complain about how the national, state, or local governments are run.

It is strange that Americans don't take more interest in elections now than they did in the past. The average citizen today has received more schooling. He has more opportunity to keep in touch with national and world news. He can see and hear top-ranking political leaders as they appear on television. But, whereas only 60.5% of our possible voters cast ballots in 1956, about 85% did so in 1896.

Some further shortcomings may be mentioned briefly as follows:

- Americans too often view the Presidential race as the "whole show." They tend to overlook congressional, state, and local contests, especially those occurring in years when there is no Presidential campaign. In the national election of 1958, when the Presidency was not at stake, only

offices are named. This is particularly shortsighted. How can we choose competent officials in the general election—which occurs *between* parties—if the parties haven't selected good candidates in the first place?

Other obligations. While the importance of voting cannot be overstressed, we must remember that the job of a citizen involves far more than just going to the polls. It includes year-round activities.

For example, the alert citizen—regardless of age—maintains a continuing interest in public affairs. He learns all he can about current issues, and expresses opinions on them in various ways.

At a news conference last February, President Eisenhower spoke in substance as follows: "The biggest problem for the United States today is to make sure that the people understand basic issues and form their own judgments. If we can inform people properly, then we can be sure that the health and vigor of our democracy will take care of the issues."

"Our great danger is that we are sometimes led down blind alleys by demagogues, or we're too lazy to inform ourselves, or we just say that some popular figure will handle our difficulties for us. We've got to inform ourselves, and this is the greatest problem. If we ever solve it, we can overcome all the others."

There are many good sources of facts and opinions about present-day issues—including newspapers, magazines, books, television, and the radio. It is a good practice to read at least 2 daily papers which take opposing views on controversial questions. In this way, one can get a balanced report on the day's events.

Read not only the front-page stories, but also the editorial pages and the syndicated columns whose writers express differing points of view.

In addition, go through various weekly and monthly magazines. These are not so hurriedly written as are the daily papers. Their writers and editors have more time to separate truth from rumor, and to give sound interpretation of the facts. These publications ordinarily contain much

Some people, as they get involved in party activities, show much more concern over national and world issues than about state and community problems. With others the reverse is true. But, as we have already noted, well-



FICKLEN IN DALLAS NEWS

rounded citizenship calls for active interest in *all* these fields.

A citizenship test. To gain some idea as to how well he is doing his job as a citizen, each person might ask himself this question: "If no American were better informed about public problems than I am, nor took more interest in political matters than I do, how well would the country get along?" Anyone who must give an unfavorable answer is not carrying his share of the load in running our democratic government.

Projects for youth. Even though he is not yet permitted to vote, a person is just as definitely an American citizen at 14 or 17 as at 21 or 50. He is

entitled to the same protection, and he must carry out many of the same obligations—such as that of obedience to the law.

With a democratic system, everyone is expected to do his share in helping to solve such problems. Running a democracy is no easy job. But it is preferable, by far, to living in countries where political freedom does not exist. As Winston Churchill once commented jokingly, there is at least one thing worse than having elections—and that is *not* having them.

—By TOM MYER



Careers for Tomorrow

There's Variety in Farming!

THE 1960 census, now being tabulated, is expected to show a substantial decline in the number of Americans who own or operate farms since the last count was made 10 years ago. Nevertheless, employment opportunities for agricultural experts are growing as farming becomes increasingly scientific and more mechanized.

If you decide on farming as a career, you are likely to have a wide range of duties. As one of our rural readers put it in a recent letter, a farmer must be a veterinarian, electrician, carpenter, plumber, mechanic, animal nutritionist, agronomist, and entomologist all rolled into one. This is especially true if you plan to operate or manage a farm of your own.

Preparation. Take as many courses as you can in scientific subjects and English in high school. Also take agricultural courses if your school offers them.

Of course, an agricultural background is helpful in preparing for a career in this field. But if you live in a town or city, you can take a summer job on a farm for experience and to find out whether or not you would like to make agriculture your life's work.

After high school, you may want to attend an agricultural college. There, you will study general subjects in farming before specializing in a branch of agriculture such as conservation, agronomy, horticulture, entomology, or one of the others.

Conservationists are concerned chiefly with programs to increase the production of soil and the protection of land from erosion. **Agronomists** conduct experiments to develop the most efficient breeding and production of field crops. **Horticulturists** work with flowers, fruit, vegetables, and manage greenhouses or plant nurseries. **Entomologists** develop ways to control insects that affect crops and farm animals.

For teaching or research positions, an advanced degree is almost a necessity.

Qualifications. For success in this occupation, you should have a keen interest in farming and its problems. You must like to work with plants and animals and enjoy being out-of-doors.

Job opportunities. If you don't plan to run your own farm, you may find a job with the state or federal government as a research worker or field

agent who advises farmers on their problems. Large farms and ranches employ persons trained in agriculture as managers. Finally, there are job opportunities with greenhouses and plant nurseries, and with firms that produce items used by farmers.

Earnings. As a beginner with a B.A. or B.S. degree, you may start out at close to \$5,000 a year with the federal government. Earnings of experienced persons with advanced degrees may go to \$14,000 annually.

Incomes in private industry vary widely, depending upon duties and the size of the enterprise. Earnings of farm owners may range from under \$1,000 for some small operators to well over \$50,000 a year for farmers who operate on a large scale.

As a rule, it takes considerable investment in land and equipment to have even a modest income as a farm operator. For instance, the U. S. Department of Agriculture estimates that for dairying it takes around \$30,000 in farm capital to show a return of approximately \$4,000 a year in net income.

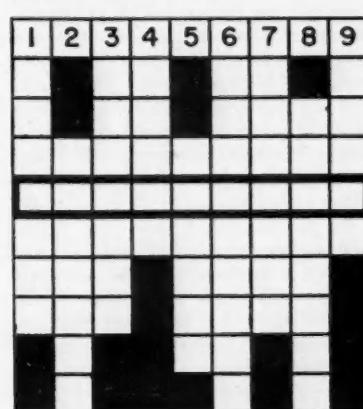
More information. Get in touch with your nearby county agent. The U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., has many pamphlets on farming and related fields. Write for a list of these publications.

—By ANTON BERLE

PUZZLE ON CURRENT AFFAIRS

Fill in numbered rows according to descriptions given below. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell a geographic area.

1. Latin American land south of Brazil.
2. A Netherlands territory north of Brazil.
3. It lies between Colombia and Peru.
4. An island republic of the Caribbean Sea region.
5. Dudley Senanayake is Prime Minister of _____, an Asian nation on an island near India.
6. Capital of Iowa.
7. U. S. buys much of this fruit from Central America.
8. _____ (also called Madagascar) is becoming independent of France.
9. A major Cuban export.



Last Week

HORIZONTAL: Roosevelt. VERTICAL: 1. Churchill; 2. brokers; 3. common; 4. Asia; 5. bear; 6. dividend; 7. New York; 8. Belgium; 9. Fifth.

Our Readers Say—

After reading your article on the debate over defense plans, I began to wonder how much is being done to provide bomb shelters for protection in the event of enemy attack. I feel that planning for protection of the people, just in case, is as important as building up our military forces.

CAROLYN EATON,
Trenton, Michigan

Having read Clay Coss's column for the past 6 months, I think he has helped not only me but many other teen-agers. I might have acted differently on a number of occasions if I had not thought of some of his helpful comments.

KATHERINE MOSES,
Richmond, Virginia

In regard to the problem of alerting the public to the importance of a knowledge of issues of the day, I would begin with the schools. By having students take part of their history-class period (weekly or perhaps daily) to discuss and debate such issues, a start will have been made. When they notice how teen-agers are preparing for good citizenship, adults also will begin to become more interested.

JOAN GIOVANNIELLO,
Brooklyn, New York

I do not believe in capital punishment. God alone has supreme power over life. It is entirely wrong for a man to take the life of another, but the state is also wrong in taking the murderer's life.

EDYTHE FARRELL,
Yonkers, New York

Capital punishment must be retained for a moral society to maintain a strict code of law. Crimes such as premeditated murder must be punished by the penalty of death. The public has little faith in life imprisonment as a strong punishment. The fear of execution is a deterrent to murder.

SUSAN CLAY, ANN McDANIEL,
AND BARBARA WELDON,
Omaha, Nebraska

The federal government should provide funds to help states increase salaries for teachers. Educators are vitally essential to our country's future. They are the leaders who guide younger generations toward responsibilities as active citizens. Good teachers are our best hope for the future.

GARY ZIEN,
Newfield, New York

I am against the proposal by Representative Reuss of Wisconsin for a youth corps to help foreign lands. This organization would be only a home for draft-dodgers. Why can't we find some way to teach farming in India other than to use men needed in the military services? If the corps plan goes through, we won't have enough young people trained properly in the use of weapons for defense of the nation.

JUDY WILCOX,
Zanesville, Ohio

Filibustering causes weakness in the legislative branch of government. It and similar practices for hindering legislation should be outlawed in the interests of efficiency.

JAMES DERTIEN,
Hartington, Nebraska

The United States should certainly step up its spending for defense in the missile field. Control of space ultimately means control of the world, and all the long-range bombers, battleships, and foreign aid—though important in many aspects—could not hope to compete with just a few militaristic space stations held by the Soviet Union.

PAUL HOLT,
Caney, Kansas

The White House Conference on Children and Youth is definitely a worthwhile meeting. Our nation must look to its future through the eyes of its youth. A better understanding of the younger generation and its problems will benefit the country as a whole.

D. DAMERON,
Richmond, Virginia

I read the letter from Barry Dalinsky (published in this column February 8) on signs of a return of pre-war Nazism in West Germany. He was writing of recent anti-Semitic demonstrations in that country. He is, I think, misinformed.

The majority of the people of West Germany are for the free world and allied with it. The recent demonstrations were started by a relatively few young people who don't know the real meaning and horrors of Nazism. The older people are trying to correct this lack of knowledge within the younger groups, and are making progress. U. S. funds for helping West Germany are being well spent on an ever-stronger democracy.

ED GILLESPIE,
Urbana, Illinois

KNOW THAT WORD!

In each of the sentences below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase which has the same general meaning. Correct answers are on page 8, column 4.

1. The city newspaper made *sporadic* (spō-rād'ik) attacks on the mayor. (a) vicious (b) frequent (c) unfounded (d) occasional.

2. The Reds in Iran are carrying out *militant* (mil'i-tānt) policies. (a) weak (b) well-organized (c) middle-of-the-road (d) warlike.

3. Pleas were made for increased *agrarian* (ā-grārē-ēn) reform. (a) prison (b) land (c) tax (d) labor.

4. The dispute between the 2 branches of the armed forces was *reconciled* (rēk'ōn-sild). (a) highly publicized (b) played down (c) adjusted (d) exaggerated.

5. Average *longevity* (lōn-jēvē-tē) varies considerably from country to country. (a) living standards (b) length of life (c) per capita income (d) size of families.

6. The tourist had his luggage *impounded* (im-pound'ēd) upon returning to the United States. (a) searched (b) stolen (c) damaged (d) held in legal custody.

7. The lawyer used a number of *fallowious* (fā-lāshūs) arguments in presenting his case. (a) unexpected (b) convincing (c) misleading (d) relatively weak.

8. The candidate's speech was full of *clichés* (klē-shāz'). (a) frequently used phrases (b) promises (c) new ideas (d) witty expressions.

The Story of the Week

EASTER HOLIDAY

In accordance with its usual practice, the *American Observer* will not publish an issue on the Monday which coincides with the Easter holiday. Consequently, no paper will be published on April 18. The next issue will be dated April 25.

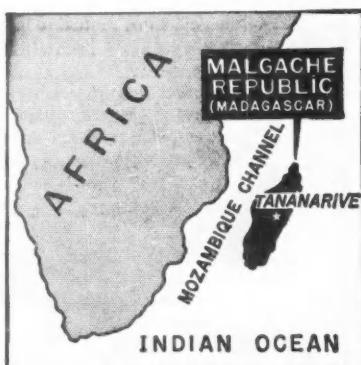
Freedom for France's Malgache Republic

The Malgache Republic, long known as Madagascar, is the latest African land to achieve independence. The giant island off the eastern coast of Africa was recently granted its freedom by France, after having received a large measure of self-rule in 1958.

As an independent country, the Malgache Republic can now seek membership in the United Nations and send its diplomatic representatives to other countries. At the same time, the African land will keep on having close defense and trade ties with France, and continue as a member of the French Community—an association of countries that work closely with Paris.

(France plans to change her Constitution to permit completely independent countries to remain as members of the French Community. An existing law admits only partly-free lands and colonies to this group.)

With an area of 230,165 square miles



DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON
MALGACHE REPUBLIC, formerly controlled by France, is now free

—somewhat smaller than Texas—the Malgache Republic is larger than France herself. About 79,000 French people now live on the African island. Most of the remaining 5,000,000 or so inhabitants are natives of the land.

Farming and cattle raising are the chief occupations of the islanders. Among other crops, they grow vanilla, coffee, rice, and cotton. The Malgache Republic's few factories mainly process farm products, such as silk and cotton cloth and straw hats.

New Satellite Provides Weather Information

Weather forecasters have a new helper to aid them in finding out—days and even weeks ahead—what the weather is likely to be. It is the Tiros I satellite, hurled aloft by a powerful Thor-Able rocket about 10 days ago.

Tiros I (its name stands for television and infra-red observation satellite) is a 270-pound vehicle containing 2 television cameras and other equipment. If all goes according to



THIS GIRL of South Korea is using knitting machine at village community center. She is able to sell her knitted products and thus make a better living than she did in the past. Such machines are supplied by CARE, the American relief organization that helps people in many countries all over the world.

plan, it will provide weathermen with valuable pictures of cloud movements over a large section of the earth for the next 3 months or so. After that time, the satellite is expected to fall from its 450-mile-high orbit toward the ground.

Tiros I is the first of several weather satellites that Uncle Sam plans to hurl into space. Another, scheduled for late summer, will contain infra-red equipment (which can "see" in the dark) as well as TV cameras. Other Tiros shots are planned for 1961 and beyond.

Political Race and Weather Get Warmer

The warmer weather of spring, plus the approaching July conventions at which the 2 parties will choose their Presidential candidates, are quickening the tempo of political activities across the nation.

On the Democratic side, Senator Lyndon Johnson's supporters say the Texas lawmaker will soon announce his bid for the party's Presidential nomination. If so, he will be the fourth Democrat openly to declare himself in the race for that honor. The others are Senators John Kennedy of Massachusetts, Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, and Stuart Symington of Missouri.

Meanwhile, supporters of these and other leading Democrats for the Presidency are busy taking public opinion surveys in an effort to prove that their candidate is popular with the voters. One poll conducted recently by political analyst Louis Bean puts Adlai Stevenson, twice-defeated candidate for the Presidency, ahead of his rivals. Other surveys favor Senator Kennedy.

On the Republican side, Vice President Nixon recently outlined his campaign for the Presidency. He declared that he will speak in as many parts of the nation as "time and physical endurance will permit" in the race for the White House.

Though Vice President Nixon is practically assured of the Republican nomination as President, the party must still choose a running mate for him. Senator Thruston Morton of Kentucky is being mentioned more and more frequently as the candidate for

the No. 2 spot on the Republican ticket. He is now chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Governor Nelson Rockefeller of New York is also considered a possibility, even though he has said he would not be a Vice Presidential candidate.

Rival Party Leaders To Appear on TV Show

A number of the nation's top names in politics are scheduled to appear on "Startime" April 19 at 8:30 p.m., EST, on NBC-TV. During the one-hour show, these leaders—Democrats and Republicans alike—will cooperate in making a non-partisan appeal to Americans to go to the polls next November. The program is designed to show citizens why their ballots are needed at election time to keep our country free.

President Eisenhower, Vice President Nixon, and former Presidents Harry Truman and Herbert Hoover head the list of political personalities expected to appear on the show. Others include Republicans Nelson Rockefeller, governor of New York, and Henry Cabot Lodge, America's ambassador to the United Nations; and Democratic Senators Lyndon Johnson of Texas, and John Kennedy of Massachusetts.

Outlook Is Promising For Nuclear Test Ban

Last week, there was cautious optimism in western capitals that an early agreement on banning further nuclear tests might be reached with Russia. The United States and Britain have substantially agreed to accept Moscow's recent proposal to end atomic-hydrogen trial blasts.

The Russian plan, based largely on an earlier one made by President Eisenhower, calls for (1) international inspections to see that all but small underground nuclear tests are not secretly carried out; and (2) a "gentleman's agreement" that no underground explosions will be set off until an effective way is found to detect and regulate such experiments.

A major stumbling block to a western-Soviet treaty on this matter is a difference over inspection plans. The Allies want many more on-the-spot check-ups by international teams than Moscow has so far been willing to accept. It is hoped, however, that this issue will be ironed out at the May 16 Soviet-western summit parley to be held in Paris.

Meanwhile, some Americans feel we should demand that Moscow agree to iron-clad inspection plans on all types of nuclear blasts before accepting a ban on ending such experiments. Otherwise, it is argued, the Reds might secretly test atomic weapons and get ahead of us in this field.

It appears that most American newspapers and columnists, however, support the limited inspection plan. They seem to feel that it is better to risk a little cheating by Russia, than to endanger mankind by uncontrolled nuclear testing and the spread of these dread weapons to more and more of the world's nations.

Rays of Hope in Fight Against Dread Disease

President Eisenhower named April as "Cancer Control Month" in an effort to speed up a cure for this dread disease. All Americans are being asked to make a special effort to help fight cancer throughout the month.

Meanwhile, the American Cancer Society, meeting recently in Louisville, Kentucky, reports some encouraging developments in the war on this illness. Experts at the conference say there is growing evidence that certain new drugs may eventually lead to victory.

Other reports made at the Louisville meeting indicate progress in identifying agents that cause the various forms of this disease. The more success that is achieved along this line, the sooner the time will come when cures can be found.

Several lung experts at the American Cancer Society parley also repeated past warnings that many more cigarette smokers are afflicted by the



IN THIS CASE, 2 wrongs make a right. West German inventor presents this Tipp-Ex sheet for handling errors in typing. Simply cover the error with the sheet, retype the mistake over the original. The wrong letter comes off the paper onto the sheet, which is coated with a material to absorb typewriter ink. Then, the blank space in the word can be filled in with the proper letter. Correcting mistakes this way is quicker and neater than with erasers.



IN GENEVA, Switzerland, Russia presented new offer on methods for ending nuclear-explosion tests. The Soviet proposal brought British Prime Minister Macmillan to United States to confer with President Eisenhower on whether to accept.

disease than non-smokers. Tobacco spokesmen, on the other hand, continue to say that no medical survey has offered definite evidence to prove this is true.

Federal Law Proposed To Curb Credit Abuses

Some Americans are forced to pay exorbitant fees for borrowed funds and installment purchases. That is the conclusion reached by the Senate Banking Subcommittee, headed by Democratic Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois.

The Douglas group has been checking into the credit costs to find out

whether or not a federal law is needed to regulate interest charges. Persons who favor such curbs told the subcommittee that unscrupulous firms sometimes work out clever devices to charge customers up to 50% interest on loans or credit purchases. Frequently, the victims are not aware of how much they are actually paying in interest.

Senator Douglas now wants Congress to approve a measure that would require money lenders and firms that sell goods on the installment plan to disclose clearly and simply all credit charges to customers before a deal is made.

Opponents of this proposal admit

that abuses sometimes take place, but they argue these are on a comparatively small scale. They contend that regulation of installment and interest charges should be left to the states, many of which already have laws along this line.

Capsule News from Around the World

Red China's Premier Chou En-lai is scheduled to arrive in India April 19 for talks with Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. The 2 men will discuss the bitter border dispute that has caused strained relations between their countries. Within the past year or so, Red Chinese troops have seized several border areas claimed by India.

Argentina's President Arturo Frondizi may not find the remaining 4 years of his term of office easy going. Largely because of mounting opposition to his "austerity" program of high taxes and curbs on wage boosts, he suffered a setback at the polls not long ago.

In elections for certain members of the country's legislature, Mr. Frondizi's supporters trailed behind the opposition People's Party. A substantial number of citizens also cast blank ballots, which are regarded as votes for ousted dictator Juan Peron. Mr. Frondizi's party, however, still has majority support in the legislature.

President Sukarno of Indonesia has promised to hold nation-wide elections by the end of 1962. Meanwhile, Indonesia's leader has selected a new legislature to help him govern the sprawling island nation. The new body replaced the lawmaking group that Mr. Sukarno dissolved earlier this year.

The U. S. Navy is stepping up its Polaris-firing submarine program. A speed-up was recently ordered on the building of 7 nuclear subs capable of launching 1,500-mile Polaris missiles. The change will mean the 7 undersea craft may be ready before the end of 1961 instead of the former target date of March 1962.

SPORTS

NEVER have there been so many Latin Americans playing big-league baseball in the United States as there are today. More than 30 athletes from countries to the south were on big-league rosters as spring training ended. The top players from lands south of our border can hold their own in the fastest diamond competition.

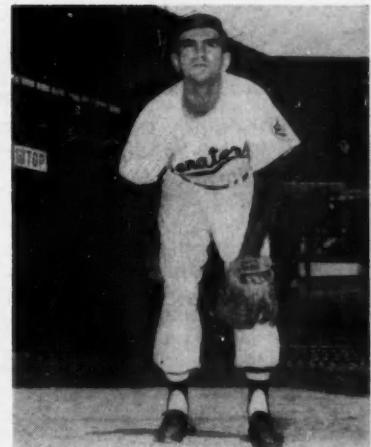
One of the best of the Latin American athletes is Camilo Pascual, a 26-year-old Cuban who pitches for the Washington Senators. No other hurler can match Pascual's record of 31 victories against top-flight competition during the past 12 months.

Last season, Pascual won 17 games for Washington, despite the fact that the Senators finished in eighth place in the American League. Then, like many other Latin American ball players, he pitched in his home country during the winter, and won 14 more games.

Other Cubans who are prominent big leaguers include "Minnie" Minoso of the Chicago White Sox, Tony Taylor of the Chicago Cubs, Pancho Herrera of the Philadelphia Phillies, Roman Meijas of the Pittsburgh Pirates, and Pedro Ramos of the Washington Senators.

Bobby Avila of the Milwaukee Braves is a Mexican, while Hector Lopez of the New York Yankees comes from Panama. Venezuela is the home country of Luis Aparicio and Chico Carrasquel of the Chicago White Sox, as well as Ramon Monzant of the San Francisco Giants. Another member of the Giants, Felipe Alou, comes from the Dominican Republic.

In the Latin lands, winter is the



CAMILO PASCUAL

height of the baseball season. Nearly all countries have professional leagues. The climax of the season is the Caribbean World Series, an annual tournament in which all-star teams from Cuba, Puerto Rico, Panama, and the Dominican Republic compete. Cuba won the championship this year when Camilo Pascual pitched a 1-hit shutout against Puerto Rico in the final game.

Latin Americans also play basketball. Football is a popular sport, too, in the lands to the south, but it is not the gridiron game we know in the United States. Instead, it is the game we call soccer.—By HOWARD SWEET

THE LIGHTER SIDE

A sign on a door in one of Washington's government buildings reads:

4156

General Services Administration
Region 3
Public Building Service
Buildings Management Division
Utility Room
Custodial

When an attendant asked what all this meant, the reply was, "Broom closet."

*

Grand opera is the place where the tenor is stabbed in the back—and instead of dying, he sings.

*

A youngster alibied his report card with: "I got the highest marks of any kid who flunked."

*

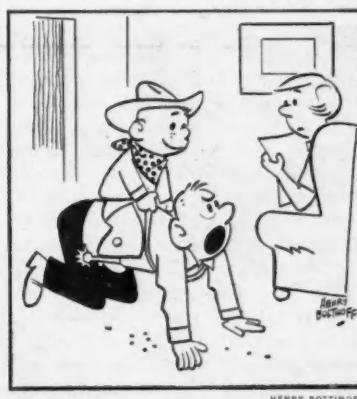
He wrecked his car, he lost his job
And yet throughout his life
He took his troubles like a man:
He blamed them on his wife.

*

Mark Twain once went to borrow a certain book from a neighbor.
"Why, certainly," the neighbor said.
"You are more than welcome to it. Only I must ask you to read it here. You know, I make it a rule never to let a book go out of my library."

Eventually, the same neighbor came next door to borrow Twain's lawn mower.

"Why, certainly," the humorist assured him. "You're more than welcome to it. But you know the rule: I must ask you to use it here!"



"I didn't mind your buying him this cowboy outfit—but did you have to go so far as to buy him spurs?"



THE AMERICAS. They stretch from the Arctic to southern polar areas and take in Latin American republics, the United States, and Canada. Also included are some territories under Britain and France, and Surinam of the Netherlands.

Latin America

(Continued from page 1)

its sugar, coffee, bananas, petroleum, and metals. About half of our cocoa is from countries south of the Rio Grande. Last year we bought approximately 46% of all goods that these nations sold abroad.

At the same time, Latin America is a big market for U. S. factory products. We sell automobiles, farm and industrial machinery, and a wide variety of other manufactured goods to the people of that area. In all, Latin America takes about 25% of the items we send abroad.

• The geographical position of the southern lands makes them valuable to us in a military way. We need Latin America's cooperation in defending the Western Hemisphere—including our own country—from outside attack.

• Politically—or from the standpoint of world opinion—it is essential that we have the support and friendship of Latin America. If it appeared that we couldn't get along with our closest neighbors, then we would be seriously weakened in dealings with the United Nations, and—in general—

our prestige all around the globe would suffer considerably.

Despite all these excellent reasons for maintaining close relations, why have we been strongly criticized from time to time by Latin American leaders?

Some hostility toward the United States stems from the days when we sent troops into Latin American countries to keep order. However, the last example of such intervention came during the 1920's. Later, in 1933, we joined the southern nations in declaring that "no state has the right to intervene in the internal or external affairs of another."

A major complaint of Latin Americans within the last 15 years is that the United States has been neglecting its closest neighbors while granting large-scale assistance to lands in Europe and Asia. Since World War II, it is pointed out, Uncle Sam has spent about 63 billion dollars in overseas aid, yet only 4 billion has gone to Latin America.

In addition, critics say that we have been friendly toward dictators in certain southern nations and have willingly done business with their governments.

Another cause of bad feeling is the

great variation, from year to year, in our purchases of Latin American products. Sometimes we may buy in large quantities, and on other occasions our imports may taper off. Business conditions in the southern countries are upset whenever U. S. purchases drop, because those nations rely very heavily on the United States as a market for their goods.

U. S. leaders, in commenting on various criticisms from below the Rio Grande, say: "It is true that most of our aid since World War II has gone to European and Asian countries. That assistance, though, has played a major part in curbing the spread of communism. Our Latin neighbors have benefited along with us; for if the Reds had gained control of Europe and Asia, then Latin America would have been their next goal."

"As for backing dictators: We pledged in 1933 not to intervene in Latin American politics. Therefore, we recognize established governments and maintain a 'correct' attitude toward them. If we did not follow such a policy, we would be guilty of meddling in the internal affairs of our neighbors and would be criticized for doing so."

"Concerning U. S. economic and trade relations with the Latin re-

gion: The United States wants to do whatever it can to improve living conditions and promote economic progress in the countries with which it deals. But when the American people—for one reason or another—need smaller amounts of some particular foreign product, then our nation must cut down on its imports of that product. The United States can't commit itself to go on buying any item in exactly the same quantity year after year."

In what specific ways has the United States been helping Latin American countries during recent times?

Our government has helped many of these nations to boost their farm output and to improve their school and health programs. Such aid has amounted to approximately \$36,000,000 a year. Also, we have exerted efforts to relieve suffering in countries where there has been severe economic distress.

Private investments, though, make up the most important form of U. S. assistance to Latin America. These now total more than 9 billion dollars, and new funds are flowing in at a yearly rate of \$600,000,000. Tremendous sums have gone into the oil and mining industries of Venezuela, Chile, and various other lands.

U. S. government lending agencies have furnished more than 3½ billion dollars to nations south of the border. In many cases, too, Latin American countries have received large shipments of our surplus farm products.

Will there be far-reaching changes in our aid program as a result of President Eisenhower's tour?

The Chief Executive has made it clear that there will be no *extreme* changes. However, certain new approaches are under way.

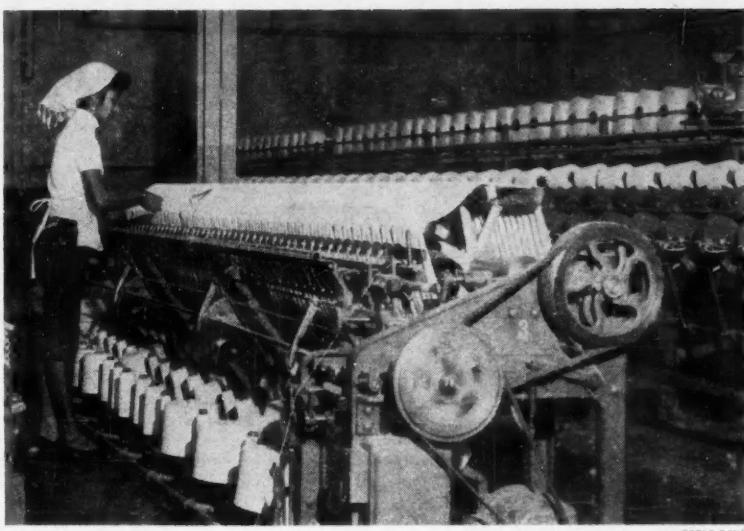
For one thing, our country will join nations to the south in "Operation Pan America." Suggested by Brazil, this undertaking is intended to promote hemisphere cooperation on economic development projects.

As the first step, a survey of the industries and resources of 11 countries has been made, and the findings will be available soon. Then, it is believed, the United States will help draw up long-range plans to boost factory, mine, and farm output. Each country, though, will be expected to take the leading role in its own improvement program.

It is predicted, too, that we shall start cutting down on military aid to Latin American nations, and that the money saved through such a reduction will be made available for economic assistance. Observers say President Eisenhower was supporting this move when he suggested to Latin American leaders, during his recent trip, that disarmament is the best policy for their countries.

There are several reasons behind the idea. For one thing, it is becoming fairly clear that small, impoverished lands (even with our help) cannot really afford expensive equipment for modern defense forces. Such countries need their money for other purposes. Besides, strong armies in Latin America have too often encouraged the rise of dictatorships.

Many people feel that the defense of Latin America, as time goes on, will become more and more a responsibility of the United States. But since we are already pledged to help



TEXTILE MILL is among modern industrial plants that El Salvador is building

the southern neighbors in case of outside attack, this trend is not likely to cause any basic change in U. S. military planning.

Economically, an important event now in progress is the formation of a new Inter-American Development Bank. This lending institution should be in operation within a few months. The United States has agreed to provide almost half of its funds. The bank will lend money to help member nations with projects designed to improve agriculture, industry, transportation, etc.

Where is the main trouble spot in Latin America today?

For our country, the main trouble spot is Cuba. Its government, under Fidel Castro, has carried on a bitter campaign against the United States.

How skillfully we handle relations with Cuba may have considerable effect on our dealings with other Latin nations. An especially touchy problem is that of the sugar quota.

At present, Congress specifies how much of that product the United States is to import yearly from each of several foreign lands. Cuba, with the highest quota of any foreign nation, fills about one-third of our total requirements. Moreover, she has long been paid about 2 cents a pound above the world market price.

Because of Prime Minister Castro's attacks on the United States, there have been demands in this country that we stop buying so much sugar from Cuba.

"Why," it is asked, "should we deal with a country whose leaders are constantly making unjustified accusa-

tions against the United States? There are other nations—such as Mexico, Peru, the Philippines, and the Dominican Republic—that would like to sell us sugar at the same price we are paying Cuba, or possibly even a lower price.

These nations are friendly. Let's buy from them, and show Prime Minister Castro that he can't make irresponsible charges against the United States without increasing his country's economic troubles."

Other Americans reply: "If we cut our purchases now, Castro will falsely cite the action as 'evidence' that the United States tries to dominate its southern neighbors, and many Latin Americans will believe that what he says is true.

Moreover, the Soviet Union is to buy 5,000,000 tons of Cuban sugar over the next 5 years. (Present U. S. quota is about 3,120,000 tons in 1 year.) The Russians probably would boost their purchases to make up for any reduction in those of the United States. This would promote communist strength in Cuba and the other Latin American countries.

The restraint we have shown in dealing with Prime Minister Castro makes a good impression in Latin America generally, and should be continued. Perhaps other nations—through the hemisphere group known as the Organization of American States—will join us in measures against Castro if he goes too far; but we shouldn't act alone."

These are among the conflicting views put forth in the dispute over our country's relations with troubled Cuba.—By HOWARD SWEET



CACAO BEANS for cocoa being dried in Ecuador before export to world markets

Teen Jury Gives Its Verdict

On Sororities & Fraternities

(This series of youth discussions is based on Teen Talk, a weekly NBC television program in the nation's capital.)

QUESTION: Should high schools ban sororities and fraternities? A sophomore asks: "Our Student Council is sponsoring a school-wide vote on continuing or banning sororities and fraternities. There are so many confusing angles. How should I vote?"

ANSWERS: They are given by high school student members of *Teen Talk's* panel:

Evelyn: "I don't think that any school can offer enough social activities to meet our needs. Clubs and occasional dances are fine as far as they go. But we need additional parties and informal get-togethers to keep us busy and happy."

Andy: "It's only normal and natural to choose our own special groups for this extra fun. We want to be with people like ourselves who share our tastes and interests."

Carolyn: "But you run the danger of becoming a snob. You tend to think your group is better than any other. This narrow view limits your chance to find friends among different sorts of people."

Evelyn: "True, but many of us are insecure at high school. We lack courage. Therefore, a limited group encourages us to develop our self-confidence."

"Then we can go on to wider social fields. You'll notice that class officers are often chosen from the 'Greek letter societies' because they have learned leadership within their own circles."

Bill: "It may be leadership, but it can also be 'power politics,' a rather poor game to play at any time. The sororities and fraternities back their own, and bargain with one another to be sure that they are well represented."

"It is no proof of ability or school-wide popularity to be chosen for membership in one of these groups. It's a false support for many who would do better to learn to stand on their own feet and who may be hurt by this seeming success."

Carolyn: "Their hurt is nothing compared to the damage done to many who are rejected by sororities and fraternities. Their exclusion may spoil their high school years and leave lasting personality scars. They may act indifferent but an inferiority complex can start here."

Bill: "Scholastic standings are damaged, too. These societies take a lot of time. During rushing and hazing periods, studies suffer, and everyone gets nervous and tired."

Andy: "Sororities and fraternities consider studies. They are proud to keep their ratings high, and often coach and help their members to do better."

Evelyn: "That's a nice ideal, but it's been my experience that the meetings deteriorate into 'gab sessions.' The gossiping that goes on tends to stress trivialities; so-called sophisticated discussion often leads to improper behavior and attitudes. To me, these meetings are not only a waste of time, but a corruption of time."

Bill: "Also, you'll have to admit that school interests are second to sorority and fraternity demands. The stronger the pull of these organizations, the

less interest exists in school activities. School clubs lack enthusiasm. Sports events draw lukewarm support. School dances take a back seat."

Carolyn: "Members of sororities and frats will say that this is because school events include too many people and try to push a lot of un congenial individuals together. But I prefer to be free, to explore and to find new friends independently, to rely on my own judgment."

Andy: "That's all right for strong-minded intellectuals such as you. But the average high school student enjoys the social prestige, the security, and the fun of sororities and fraternities."

Dave: "There's another angle. If sororities and fraternities are banned in high school, the organizations go underground with another name. This promotes dishonesty, because the school administration penalizes membership in secret societies, and a student is torn between loyalty to his group and to his school. This im-



UPI WORLD

poses a terrible choice and an unnecessary burden."

Carolyn: "Not if the entire student body bans the societies. If the faculty, or the PTA, or the Student Council should vote them out, then there would be a rebellion. But if they are abandoned by popular choice, there would be no problem."

"I would add that the ballot should be secret. Many a student would vote against sororities and fraternities if he were not afraid of reprisal or rejection if his vote were known to some others."

The overall conclusion: The panel voted 3-2 in favor of voting to ban sororities and fraternities in a secret school ballot conducted by a Student Council. The winning arguments were the pleas for democratic standards and freedom of choice in friendships, the probable improvement of scholastic standings, the resulting increase in school spirit, and the elimination of personal pain and problems brought on by exclusion from the organizations.

The minority argued that sororities and fraternities can give confidence to the insecure and enjoyment to the socially minded, and that they satisfy a need for "joining."

We have received so many letters on this column, we regret that it is impossible to reply to them individually or to deal with all the problems they raise. Many of these letters are excellent, however, and we want to thank the individual readers and classes for writing to us.

—By SOPHIE ALTMAN and DOROTHY MCFARLANE, *Teen Talk* Associates

Molders of Opinion

ROSCOE DRUMMOND

ROSEC Drummond, author of a column appearing 4 times a week in about 300 American newspapers, was born 58 years ago in the town of Theresa, New York. He developed a keen interest in writing while serving as editor of his high school newspaper. He majored in journalism at Syracuse University, and was editor of the campus paper during his senior year there.

Upon graduating from college, Roscoe Drummond took a job with the *Christian Science Monitor*, and remained with the newspaper for 29 years. During that period he advanced from his original post as a reporter to become the paper's executive editor and, later, head of its Washington news bureau.

In 1953, Mr. Drummond joined the staff of the *New York Herald Tribune*. He began writing a column on current affairs which soon gained a nationwide distribution.

Most of Roscoe Drummond's readers feel that his columns are well balanced, and that they do not lean consistently toward either Republican or Democratic viewpoints. He judges each individual issue as he sees it.

During recent months, he has written a number of articles condemning unethical practices in the television industry. In one column, he urged his readers to write letters to their congressmen demanding that something be done about dishonesty in television. He also called for a protest "strike" among viewers, designating a certain 1-hour period during which everyone would turn off his set. He claims TV ratings indicated that many people followed his suggestion.

Mr. Drummond has also devoted quite a few of his latest columns to the subject of national defense. He had this to say about General Maxwell Taylor's criticism of our present military strategy:

"To replace the concept of massive retaliation, General Taylor advocates the strategy of flexible response, which would require strengthening of limited-war capabilities so that we would not have to yield to local aggressions through being able to fight only the big war."

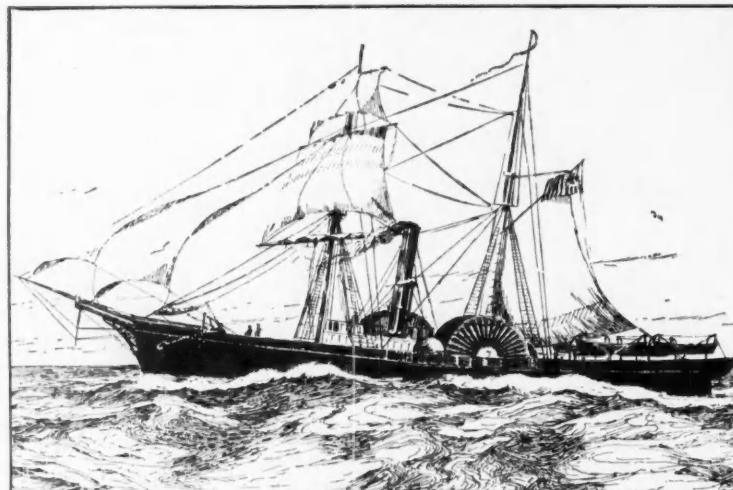
"I am not qualified to say that General Taylor is entirely right, but I am convinced that he is right in raising these questions with the greatest energy and earnestness so that we can make sure that we are not carried along on a wrong course by the momentum of past decisions."

Roscoe Drummond, like all political writers and commentators, has critics along with supporters. He is held in unusually high esteem, however, by fellow columnists. He has a reputation for maintaining high standards of journalism, and for seeking the truth regardless of who may benefit or suffer from the consequences.

Mr. Drummond believes in drawing from the past and looking ahead when studying problems. He once said that, in writing his column, he attempts "to relate yesterday's fact to today's news to produce tomorrow's meaning."



N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE
Roscoe
Drummond



U. S. COAST GUARD
REVENUE CUTTER *Harriet Lane*, 1855 forerunner of today's Coast Guard craft

Today and Yesterday

United States Coast Guard

In April 1790, the Treasury Department asked Congress for money to set up a Revenue Marine. The request was granted. Consisting of a handful of vessels (known as cutters) and only 80 men, the Revenue Marine was assigned the job of cracking down on smuggling and piracy off American shores.

Many Changes

During the past 170 years, this organization has undergone important changes and assumed many new duties. Its name has changed twice—from the Revenue Marine to the Revenue Cutter Service during the latter part of the 19th century, and then to the name by which it is now known, the Coast Guard, in 1915.

Today, the United States Coast Guard has an enlistment of 30,000 men and is equipped with over 300 ships as well as a number of planes and helicopters. Here are some of the dates which stand out in Coast Guard history:

1799—Congress passed a law which empowered officers of the Revenue Marine to board and search American or foreign vessels within 3 miles of our coasts. This law, with some modifications, is still in force today. It also gave the President the right to place the Revenue Marine under the authority of the Navy in the event of a national emergency. The present-day Coast Guard, although part of the Treasury Department in peacetime, comes under Navy control when our country is at war.

1812—A Revenue Marine cutter captured the first British ship to fall into American hands in the War of 1812.

1843—The Revenue Marine was reorganized along lines similar to the present Coast Guard. A captain was appointed to supervise the entire bureau. Separate intelligence, engineering, personnel, and accounting departments were set up.

1861—A government cutter took part in the first engagement of the Civil War in Charleston harbor. It is believed to have fired the first shot of the war.

1915—The organization took on its present name, the United States Coast Guard.

1917—Coast Guard ships and men took an active part in World War I. This service had the heaviest casualty

toll in proportion to its numbers of any branch of the armed forces.

1932—Work was completed on a Coast Guard Academy at New London, Connecticut.

1941—The Coast Guard again joined with the Navy in wartime action. One of the most dangerous tasks performed by its men was the operation of landing craft in amphibious invasions. The Service reached its peak strength—171,000 men and 800 ships—during World War II.

Since it was created in 1790, the Coast Guard has taken on many new peacetime jobs in addition to its original task of operating against smugglers. It set up an Ice Patrol Service shortly after the sinking of the *Titanic* in 1912. Since that time, not a single ship has been lost as a result of colliding with an iceberg.

Rescue and Weather Duties

Coast Guard ships and planes take part in sea rescue missions. Six cutters are presently serving as floating weather stations in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The manning of lighthouses, planting of buoys, and numerous other operations for promoting safety on the seas are in the hands of the Coast Guard.

Most officers in the Coast Guard are graduates of the service Academy at New London, Connecticut. Cadets for the Academy are chosen on the basis of nation-wide competitive examinations. They take a 4-year course which entitles them to a bachelor of science degree in engineering.

Rank and pay for officers and enlisted men are identical with those of the Navy. The uniforms of the 2 services are also alike except for a few distinctive Coast Guard markings.

—By TIM COSS

Pronunciations

Arturo Frondizi—är-tōō'rō frōn-dē'sī

Chou En-lai—jō ēn-lē

Fidel Castro—fe-dē'l kās'trō

Jawaharlal Nehru — juh-wā-hur-lāl'

Malgache—māl'gash

Senanayake—sēn-ān-ī'ākē

Answers to Know That Word

1. (d) occasional; 2. (d) warlike; 3. (b) land; 4. (c) adjusted; 5. (b) length of life; 6. (d) held in legal custody; 7. (c) misleading; 8. (a) frequently used phrases.

News Quiz

Citizen's Duties

1. Mention some ways in which youths below voting age have taken part in elections.

2. How does our turnout of eligible voters at the polls compare with that occurring in certain other advanced democracies?

3. On the basis of this turnout, does it appear that Americans pay more or less attention to politics now than in earlier times?

4. Why is it a mistake to disregard local, state, and congressional contests—as against the Presidential race? Also, why should primaries receive just as much attention as do the general elections?

5. What are some valuable sources of information about public affairs? Discuss in detail.

6. How, besides taking part in elections, can a person influence the government's course of action?

7. List some citizenship projects that can be carried out by student groups.

Discussion

1. If a person has failed to become informed about the issues and candidates in an election, do you think he should vote? Why or why not?

2. With respect to the amount of active interest they take in public problems, how well do you think the people of your community measure up to the requirements of good citizenship? Give reasons for your answer.

Latin America

1. What are the 3 main divisions of Latin America?

2. How is this region to the south important to the United States?

3. What criticisms do Latin Americans have of our country?

4. How do U. S. leaders reply to these criticisms?

5. In what ways has our government been helping in Latin American lands?

6. Tell of the new approaches expected in our dealings with our southern neighbors.

7. What are the views of those who feel we should reduce our sugar purchases from Cuba?

8. Give the opinions of those who feel that this would not be a wise policy.

Discussion

1. What policy do you think our nation should follow with respect to Castro's government in Cuba? Explain.

2. Do you feel we are doing all we can in our trade and assistance programs to promote prosperity and good relations with Latin America as a whole? Give reasons for your answer.

Miscellaneous

1. Why is the outlook hopeful for western-Soviet agreement on a nuclear test ban?

2. In what way will Tiros I be helpful to U. S. weathermen?

3. Where is the Malgache Republic and why is it in the news?

4. Briefly state what progress is being made in the fight against cancer.

5. Why is Senator Douglas proposing a law to govern lending practices and installment charges?

6. Describe recent developments in the attempt to reach agreement between the Soviet Union and western nations on a nuclear test ban.

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